

AMERICANISM OR IMPERIALISM. ?

"I speak not of forcible annexation, for that is not to be thought of. That, by our code of morality, would be criminal aggression."

—President McKinley, Message to Congress, April 11, 1898.

"What are you a-going to do about it?"

—Tweed.

"This League is organized to aid in holding the United States true to the principles of the Declaration of Independence. It seeks the preservation of the rights of the people as guaranteed to them by the Constitution. Its members hold self-government to be fundamental. It is its purpose to oppose by all proper means the extension of the sovereignty of the United States over subject peoples. It will contribute to the defeat of any candidate or party that stands for the forcible subjugation of any people."

Article II, Constitution of The Anti-Imperialist League.

"Our reliance is in the love of liberty, which God has planted in us. Our defence is in the spirit which prizes liberty as the heritage of all men, in all lands—everywhere. They who deny freedom to others, deserve it not themselves, and under a just God cannot long retain it."—Abraham Lincoln.

All who favor the principles of the Anti-Imperialist League are invited to contribute to aid it.

Remittances may be sent to Clarence A. Brown, Treas., 122 Flour Exchange; Henry J. Fletcher, Pres., Lumber Exchange, or to S. W. Sample, Sec., 515 N. Y. Life Building, Minneapolis.

President McKinley and his Philippine Commission, vs. History.

The publication of this leaflet is made necessary by the extraordinary and misleading nature of late official utterances. The dispatches are taken from "Senate Document No. 62," and were largely used in debates at the last session of Congress. Liberty-loving people are invited to compare the official records with other declarations and conclusions of the remarkable ante-election report of the Philippine Commission.

Co-operation and Alliance.

Naval battle of Manila Bay, May 1st 1898.

Pratt, U. S. Consul General, Singapore, to Sec. State, Apr. 27, '98.

"General Aguinaldo gone my instance Hong Kong arrange with Dewey co-operation insurgents Manilla."

Dewey to Pratt relating to above:

"Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible."

Pratt to Sec. State, Singapore, June 2d, '98.

"Considering the enthusiastic manner Gen. Aguinaldo has been received by the natives and the confidence with which he already appears to have inspired Admiral Dewey, it will be admitted that I have materially assisted the * * United States * * in securing his co-operation."

Wildman, U.S. Consul, Hong Kong, to Sec. State, May 19, '98.

"This answers Long's cable to Dewey * * . Large supply of rifles should be taken for the insurgent allies."

Dewey to Sec. Navy, June 27, '98.

"I have given him, (Aguinaldo) to understand that I consider insurgents as friends, being opposed to a common enemy. He has gone to attend a meeting of insurgent leaders for the purpose of forming a civil government. Aguinaldo has acted independently of the squadron, but has kept me advised of his progress, which has been wonderful. I have allowed to pass by water, recruits, arms and ammunition, and to take such Spanish arms and ammunition from the arsenal as he needed. Have advised frequently to conduct the war humanely, which he has done invariably."

Anderson to Aguinaldo, Cavite, July 4, '98.

* * * * "the United States of America, whose land forces I have the honor to command, * * being at war with * * Spain, has entire sympathy and most friendly sentiments for the native people of the Philippine Islands. For these reasons, I desire to have the most amicable relations with you, and to have you and your people co-operate with us in military operations against the Spanish forces."

Anderson to Aguinaldo, July 6, '98.

"* * * * It must be apparent to you that we do not intend to remain here inactive, but to move promptly against a common enemy, * * *."

Anderson to Aguinaldo, July 14, '98.

"General: Wishing to get complete information of the approaches to Manila in every direction, I therefore have the honor to request that you give my officers all possible assistance in making reconnaissance to the lines and approaches, and that you favor them with your advice. Officers coming from me will have a note to that effect."

Gen. Whittier before Paris Peace Commission.

"Aguinaldo went to Cavite under permission of Admiral Dewey, in reply to telegram sent to Pratt, who offered that chief money for his expenses. The offer was declined. * * *"

Preliminary report of Philippine Commission made public four days before Nov. '99 elections, and signed by Schurman, Worcester, Denby and Dewey.

"There were no conferences between the officers of the Filipinos and our officers with a view of operating against the Spaniards, nor was there co-operation of any kind. * * * * There never was any preconcerted action or combined movement by the United States and Filipinos against the Spaniards."

That "Bribery."

U. S. Consul Williams to Sec'y of State, Manila, May 24, '98.

"Today I executed a power of attorney whereby Aguinaldo releases to his attorneys in fact, \$400,000 now in bank at Hong Kong, so that the money can pay for 3,000 stands of arms bought there and expected here to-morrow. * * When Gen. Merrit arrives he will find large auxilliary forces."

Wildman to Ass't Sec. Moore, Hong Kong, July 18, '98.

"There has been a systematic attempt to blacken the name of Aguinaldo and his cabinet on account of the questionable terms of their surrender to Spanish forces a year ago this month. It has been said that they sold their country for gold, but this has been conclusively disproved, not only by their own statements, but by the speech of the late Governor-General Riviera in the Spanish Senate, June 11, '98. He said that Aguinaldo undertook to submit if the Spanish government would give a certain sum to the widows and orphans of the insurgents. He then admits that only a tenth part of this sum was ever given to Aguinaldo, and that the other promises made he did not find it expedient to keep.

I was in Hong-Kong Sept. '97, when Aguinaldo and his leaders arrived under contract with the Spanish government. They waited

until the first of November for the payment of the promised money and the fulfillment of the promised reforms. Only \$400,000 Mexican, was ever placed to their credit in the banks, and on Nov. 3d, Agoncillo, late minister of foreign affairs in Aguinaldo's cabinet, called on me and made a proposal, which I transmitted to the State Department.

In reply the department instructed me "to courteously decline to communicate with the department further regarding the alleged mission." I obeyed these instructions to the letter until the breaking out of the war, when, after consultation with Admiral Dewey, I received a delegation from the Insurgent Junta, and they bound themselves to obey all laws of civilized warfare, and to place themselves absolutely under the orders of Admiral Dewey if permitted to return to Manila. At this time Aguinaldo was at Singapore, negotiating through Consul General Pratt, with Admiral Dewey for his return. * * On May 2d. Aguinaldo arrived in Hong-Kong and immediately called on me. It was May 16th before I could obtain permission from Dewey to allow Aguinaldo to go by the U. S. ship "McCulloch," and I put him aboard at night to save complications with the local government.

Immediately on the arrival of Aguinaldo at Cavite, he issued a proclamation, which I had outlined for him before he left, * * * *

President McKinley at Fargo, Oct. 14, '99. Associated Press.

"The leader of the insurgent forces says to the American Government: You can have Peace if you will give us Independence. Peace for Independence! he says. He had another price than that for peace once before, but the United States pays no gold for peace."

(The money offered Filipinos for their guns appears to be Mexican silver; also that paid monthly to the Sulu Sultan, his Datos, Habibs, et al., under treaty made for the U. S. by Gen. Bates; which from best accounts guarantees them against foreign attacks and secures to them free trade at several ports, and their domestic institutions, including slavery.)

Schurman, Pres. Philippine Commission, Pioneer Press report, Nov. 1, '99.

"* * * Any attempt to interfere by force in the Sulu Islands at this time will bring on a bloody, holy and (and wholly) unnecessary war."

"Polygamy is a part of their religion, and slavery, about which so much has been said, is a mild form of feudal bondage."

"They are * * * powerful, religious fanatics, * * * who care nothing for death, and believe that the road to heaven can be attained by killing Christians."